



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

EPA Seeks Increased Community Involvement

Lammers Barrel Superfund Site
Beavercreek, Ohio

September 2009

For more information

To review EPA documents regarding the Lammers Barrel site, please visit the information repository:

Beavercreek Community Library
3618 Dayton-Xenia Road

Or visit www.epa.gov/region5/sites/lammers.

You may also contact:

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As part of its effort to meet the needs of local residents, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 is asking people in Beavercreek to take part in a series of interviews regarding the Lammers Barrel Superfund site. Information from these interviews will be used to update EPA's community involvement plan for the site.

Residents interested in talking with EPA officials should contact Ginny Narsete, community involvement coordinator for the Lammers Barrel site (see box, left), **before Sept. 17** to schedule a one-on-one interview.

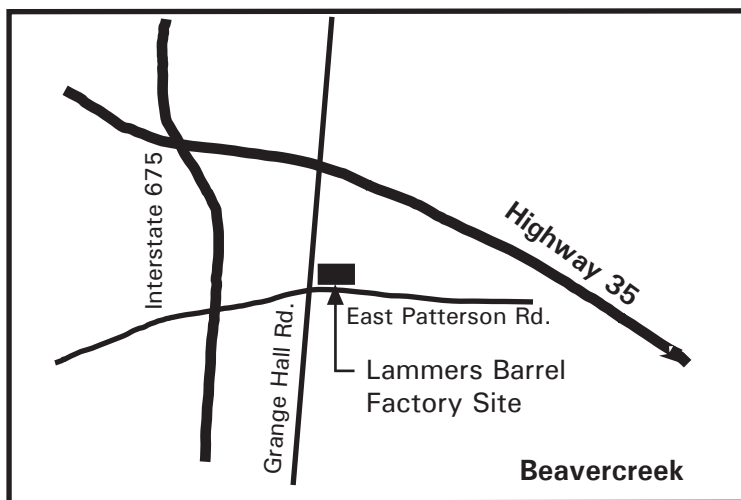
EPA developed a community involvement plan in 2002 that outlined a strategy for informing residents and involving them in key decisions regarding site investigation and cleanup efforts. That plan was based in part on a community assessment. The upcoming round of interviews will help EPA formulate a new assessment and a new plan as the project moves forward.

Investigation complete

The Agency recently completed a study called a "remedial investigation" to determine whether the site poses any risk to people or the environment. The study found that the soil and ground water contain volatile organic compounds, or VOCs, at levels that require cleanup under federal regulations. VOCs are contaminants such as solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners and fuels that evaporate easily. They can cause eye, nose and throat irritations, and possibly more serious health problems.

The long-term investigation began in 2003. EPA installed 43 ground-water monitoring wells, took samples from 57 private residential wells and collected 29 soil samples. Investigators also took surface water and sediment samples from five locations along Little Beaver Creek.

Site Location Map





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77 W. Jackson Blvd.
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LAMMERS BARREL SITE: EPA Seeks Increased Community Involvement



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The study was conducted by a group of 41 parties who signed a legal agreement to conduct and pay for the investigation. The parties also agreed to evaluate options for cleaning up the site. All work is being performed under EPA supervision.

Earlier studies led to a 1999 decision to extend county water lines to several homes on Rosendale Drive and install equipment to pump contaminated ground water and vapors from the soil. During that cleanup, EPA found new contamination and decided it was important to conduct a more extensive study of the nature and extent of contamination. The site was added to the National Priorities List, making it eligible for investigation and cleanup under the federal Superfund program.

Next steps

Using the results of the remedial investigation, EPA is assessing options for cleaning up the site based on current and future land-use scenarios. This assessment, known as a "feasibility study," should be finished by the end of 2009. EPA will then publish a proposed cleanup plan, which will summarize the options for cleaning up the site and recommend one of those options. The plan will explain why EPA believes the recommended option is most effective and feasible.

After the public has an opportunity to comment on the proposed plan, EPA will select a final cleanup plan and begin the cleanup. Comments from area residents could lead EPA to modify its proposed plan, or switch to a different plan.

Site background

The Lammers Barrel property is now a 2-acre vacant lot. A fire in 1969 destroyed the buildings leaving only a concrete pad, a non-functional production well and pipes that appear to run from the former facility to Little Beaver Creek, which flows west to east through the site. The property is bordered to the west by Grange Hall Road and to the south by East Patterson Road. An abandoned railroad right-of-way is located along the northern border.

Operations began at Lammers Barrel Factory in 1953 and continued until the fire. According to former employees, the facility bought, sold and reclaimed all types of solvents. Any inventories of chemicals handled at the facility were reportedly destroyed in the fire. During operation, the facility had an above-ground storage capacity of over 500,000 gallons of chemical solvents such as trichloroethylene, methyl-ethyl ketone, tetrachloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, aromatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic hydrocarbons, ketones, esters and alcohols. This storage area consisted of 18 vertical tanks ranging in size from 2,500 to 25,000 gallons, and approximately 6,000 55-gallon drums.